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SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

**THE GREAT FODDER FOR POOR,
DRY, GRAVELLY LAND OR STONY RISES**

Subterranean Clover is a first-class plant for all soils, but excels on poor, dry, gravelly land or stony rises, and, in the Western districts of Victoria it has converted large areas of useless country into first-class grazing land for sheep and cattle. **"SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER IS A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPOSITION,"** as a perusal of this leaflet will show. Taken over a period of, say 20 years, it is ten times less costly than any other permanent pasture plant.



WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

1. Although an Annual, it reseeds itself every year, and only requires to be sown once in a lifetime
2. Once established, is thoroughly permanent and starts again each year in the Autumn
3. Yields a large amount of palatable pasture greatly relished by Sheep and Cattle
4. Sheep and Cattle will subsist through the Summer on the residue of stems and seed pods
5. Makes valuable Meadow or Clover Hay for Dairy Cows
6. It is a nitrogenous and soil-improving plant
7. Once sown, needs no cultivation whatever
8. Is most valuable in the suppression of noxious weeds
9. Grows well on dry, gravelly ground, and especially on stony rises where other pasture plants will not thrive
10. Is easily eradicated by ploughing, and can never become a pest
11. Doubles and trebles the carrying capacity of poor and medium quality land

F. H. BRUNNING. PTY. LTD., 64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

Subterranean Clover is an annual which, on account of its habit of re-seeding, is quite permanent when once established. The lower shoots force their seed pods into the soil in readiness for future propagation, from which characteristic the clover probably derives its name. It comes away with the first Autumn rains, and in a week there is a dense growth where not a single plant was previously visible. The plants grow very close together, the stems crossing and overlapping to a depth of several inches, the whole forming a dense mat. It dies down about the end of December, or early in January, leaving a mass of seed pods on the ground. In the green state, Subterranean Clover is a succulent nitrogenous fodder, of which stock are extremely fond. Sheep and cattle keep it closely fed down, even when there is an abundance of natural pasture available. The lower stems, however, cling tenaciously to the ground, enabling the seed pods to penetrate the soil ready for the next season's crop, and thus preventing the plant from being eaten out. On account of its remarkable seeding capabilities and seed production, it spreads with great rapidity, and soon becomes firmly established. Once Subterranean Clover is started, the initial seeding will last a lifetime.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Subterranean Clover is extremely hardy and wonderfully adaptable regarding climatic conditions, and gives very fair results even in hot, dry districts, although the ideal climate is one varying from temperate to medium cold. The climates of Gippsland, the Western District of Victoria, and the Mt. Barker district in South Australia are especially well suited to, and yield excellent results from this plant, which should give equally good returns in Tasmania, New Zealand, and in fact in any country of similar latitude in the world, where the minimum rainfall is not below about 20 inches per annum.

SEED SOWING

Seed of Subterranean Clover may be sown any time from the middle of March until early September. Although, when sown alone, as small a quantity as 2 lbs. of seed will sow an acre, as "the first cost is the only one," a more liberal seeding in the first place will ensure better and quicker results, while enabling the clover to establish itself more thickly. Once established, there is no need for re-sowing, and for this reason alone, seed should not be stinted; 5 lbs., 6 lbs., or even 7 lbs. of seed is not too much for an acre. When sowing the seed alone, mix with soil or sand, in order to ensure an even distribution. Splendid results are obtained by sowing Subterranean Clover in mixtures, thus enabling the plants to establish themselves before being pastured too severely. In the Mt. Barker district, S.A., one successful grower, who sowed seed to get the plant started on his land, mixed 5 lbs. of Subterranean Clover with the usual quantity of Oats per acre, and sowed the mixture through the drill. This method was eventually very satisfactory, but it took over two years to get a good stand of the Clover. Another grower in the same district got a splendid stand in the Spring following seeding by sowing 10 lbs. of Subterranean Clover mixed with 1½ bushels of Oats per acre. Some specimen mixtures for the different climatic conditions are shown on another portion of the leaflet. The fertiliser most generally used is from 84 to 112 lbs. of superphosphate per acre, but in a wet Winter, the same quantity of Bone Dust gives more lasting results.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

The greatest value of Subterranean Clover is that it grows in practically any class of soil, but is especially valuable for dry, stony rises, whereon other pasture plants cannot be established, and, in the Western District of Victoria, Subterranean Clover has converted acres of this class of previously sterile country into first-class sheep pasture land. Although especially valuable for poor ground, the plants respond to good conditions, and do exceptionally well on rich river flats. Very little soil preparation is necessary, a rough harrowing being all that is required. Manure is not essential, although, on exceptionally poor ground, about 84 to 112 lbs. of superphosphate to the acre is beneficial in helping the plants to establish themselves more quickly. A dressing of lime although not absolutely necessary, except in very acid soil, is particularly valuable, as with all members of the Trifolium family. A little initial outlay on lime and fertiliser, where necessary, is more than amply repaid by this plant.

GENERAL TREATMENT

To get a field established quickly, it is necessary to sow thickly, and during the first season after sowing to shut the paddock up from September, so as to allow the plants to seed, instead of grazing them too heavily. When the clover is sown in a mixture with oats or grass seed for hay, the latter must be allowed to get fairly ripe before cutting, so as to give the clover a reasonable opportunity of seeding, and when cutting it is necessary to leave a longer stubble than usual. In subsequent seasons, these precautions are quite unnecessary. No cultivation whatsoever is needed at any time. Subterranean Clover will do well under most unfavorable conditions and without fertiliser, but a top dressing of from 84 to 112 lbs of super. per acre, either broadcasted or drilled in the Spring, makes a wonderful difference, and the extra returns will repay any time and labor spent in this direction. Subterranean Clover is a plant that responds wonderfully to any generous treatment.

UTILIZATION

Subterranean Clover is not only valuable as pasturage for sheep and cattle, which are extremely fond of the plant, but it possesses the additional advantage of helping to suppress weeds, and, where the weeds are thickest, forces itself and sends them to the right-about in "double quick time." Subterranean Clover is also particularly valuable for meadow or clover hay and cut when "just on the turn," makes the best of hay for dairy cows. As much as two tons of cured hay to the acre can be obtained. The fattening qualities of Subterranean Clover, when cut with the seed fairly ripe, are remarkable, and at the Agricultural Show held at Mt. Barker, S.A., in 1920, some of the Prize Bullocks were fattened entirely on Subterranean Clover, and brought up to £35 per head when sold by auction the following week. Even in the Summer, when the plants have died down and the fields are apparently bare, sheep and cattle will still get a considerable amount of fodder from the dried stems and pods of the plant.

IF IN DOUBT AS TO THE BEST GRASS OR CLOVER FOR
YOUR REQUIREMENTS, DON'T HESITATE TO CALL OR
WRITE. BRUNNING'S "SERVICE" DEPARTMENT IS ALWAYS
AT YOUR COMMAND AND RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE
GLADLY GIVEN AT ALL TIMES.

WE BELIEVE OUR SEEDS ARE THE BEST, BUT—

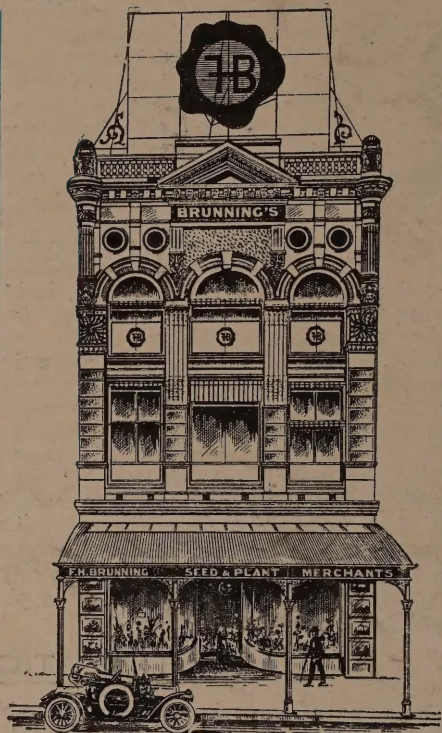
Our interest in you does not stop when we have sold you the best seeds it is possible to produce. We want the results obtained from their planting to be the Best.

Having found what we believe to be a good way of helping you achieve such results, we call your attention to the suggestions contained on the front and inside pages of this leaflet.

Keep the Soil Fertile HOW ?

1. RAISE LIVE STOCK
2. ROTATE THE CROPS
3. GROW SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND OTHER LEGUMES
4. SAVE THE STABLE YARD MANURE
5. PASTURE ROLLING LANDS TO PREVENT WASHING
6. ADD HUMUS. DON'T BURN THE STALKS
7. SUPPLY NEEDED ELEMENTS

Subterranean Clover is an exceptionally CHEAP plant to grow. One good sowing will last a lifetime, one reasonable manuring will last many years, although regular top-dressing is well repaid, and in these days of high labour costs, cultivation, which is so essential in the case of other plants such as Lucerne, Kale, etc., is quite unnecessary with Subterranean Clover. This is another very material factor in making it the least expensive by far of any permanent pasture plant and easily the "BEST PROPOSITION OF ITS KIND" for any farmer.



SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER IN MIXTURES

Sown in mixtures, Subterranean Clover can establish itself more thoroughly the first season. The following are thoroughly recommended:—

FOR COLD DISTRICTS

- 20 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 4 lbs. Subterranean Clover.
- 2 lbs. Rape.

FOR TEMPERATE TO WARM DISTRICTS

- 20 lbs. Italian Rye Grass.
- 4 lbs. Subterranean Clover.
- 40 lbs. Skinless Barley.

The above mixtures are made up with a view to securing a good stand of Subterranean Clover the second season, and the quantity of this seed can, in each case, be increased with advantage.

SAMPLE AND QUOTATION. POST FREE ON APPLICATION

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F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

Victoria Seed Warehouse

64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne